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The volume of labor certifications granted to foreign workers by the Department of Labor during the fiscal year 1968 totaled 141,827, a 21.7 percent increase over fiscal year 1967 (116,499). This increase is attributed to the Immigration and Nationality Act which became effective on July 1, 1968. A series of tables describes alien workers approved for permanent employment according to occupation, geographic region, and country of birth. Procedures for obtaining worker certification and trends in geographic distribution and occupations of certified alien workers are described in the narrative portion of the document. (CH)

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WORKER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

FISCAL YEAR 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

VT009355

Preface

This report covers the second complete fiscal year's experience of the Department of Labor in granting labor certifications to foreign workers under the 1965 amended Immigration and Nationality Act.

As the tables and charts indicate, the volume of certifications was significantly greater than in fiscal year 1967.

Although the certification process was facilitated through further simplification of procedures, the quality of surveillance of the job market was maintained to assure workers in the United States are not adversely affected.

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WORKER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1968

Fiscal Year 1968 - An Overview

Employer and alien anticipation of major changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act, which became effective on July 1, 1968, had a marked impact on the Department of Labor's alien employment certification program during fiscal year 1968. The most significant changes were the establishment of a ceiling of 120,000 immigrants a year from the Western Hemisphere, and the termination of the national origins system of allocating immigrant visas to aliens from Eastern Hemisphere countries.

Employers and aliens foresaw that after July 1, 1968, aliens from countries which had been favored by the national origins system would have to await their turns for immigrant visas along with aliens from all other Eastern Hemisphere countries. These applicants also recognized that waiting lists would develop in the Western Hemisphere because the demand for immigrant visas would be greater than 120,000 a year. Hence, employers and aliens rushed to get their applications for alien employment certification filed. Combined with low levels of unemployment in the United States and shortages of workers in many occupations, this rush for certification resulted in a sharp rise in the number of certifications issued during fiscal year 1968.

The number of certifications for permanent employment in fiscal year 1968 rose from fiscal year 1967 by 25,328, or 22 percent, to 141,827. Except for processing, all nine occupational categories shared in the gain with the largest increases represented by clerical and sales occupations, structural work, and service occupations (see table 1).

More than 1 out of every 3 workers were in service occupations; another third were in professional, technical, and managerial occupations (see chart 1). Most service workers were live-in household domestic workers. Teachers, nurses, and physicians dominated the professional category. Other significant segments of the aliens receiving certifications were in the machine trades, structural work, and clerical and sales occupations.

It should be noted for comparative purposes that in fiscal year 1967, of the total 116,499 job openings approved for permanent employment, 23,175 were openings for which alien workers did not apply. This situation was due to a procedure, subsequently discontinued, of approving multiple openings in a firm for a given occupation, e.g. four openings as automobile mechanic, without requiring an alien worker application for each opening.

TABLE 1. Number of Alien Workers Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupational Category Fiscal Years 1967-68*

Occupational category	Number of Workers		
	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1967	Percent change fiscal years 1967-1968
Total	141,827	116,499	+ 21.7
Professional, technical, and managerial	47,431	43,137	+ 10.0
Clerical and sales	8,788	4,033	+117.9
Service	47,991	37,030	+ 29.6
Farming, fishing forestry	1,251	1,038	+ 20.5
Processing	1,303	1,876	- 30.5
Machine trades	16,129	15,991	+ .9
Bench work	7,487	6,741	+ 11.1
Structural work	9,487	5,801	+ 63.5
Miscellaneous	1,960	852	+130.0

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

In fiscal year 1967, a total of 93,324 aliens filed applications for approved permanent jobs. Since these aliens constitute the basis on which comparisons can be made with respect to country of birth, State of intended residence, age, and sex, the figure of 93,324 is used in comparing the characteristics of workers between fiscal year 1967 and 1968.

How a Labor Certification Is Obtained

The Immigration and Nationality Act provides that aliens seeking to immigrate to the United States to work must have a certification by the Secretary of Labor that (a) there are not sufficient workers in the United States who are able, willing, qualified, and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place to which the alien is destined to perform such labor, and (b) the employment of such aliens will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of United States workers similarly employed. 1/ This provision is popularly referred to as the requirement for a "labor certification."

By regulation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, most aliens coming temporarily to the United States to perform temporary services also require labor certification.

Within the Department of Labor, the Secretary delegated responsibility for administering the immigration activity to the Bureau of Employment Security of the Manpower Administration. The eight Manpower Administration regional offices, the various State offices and their more than 2,000 local public employment service offices provide an administrative framework for carrying out the Department's immigration responsibilities. The employment service functions of job placement, industrial service, occupational analyses, and labor area information provide the information necessary for making determinations on availability of United States workers and adverse effect.

The basic form for applying for a labor certification is the "Application for Alien Employment Certification" (ES-575). Part A of Form ES-575, provides for a detailed statement of the alien's qualifications, such as education and training, special qualifications and skills, and work experience. Part B of Form ES-575 provides for details of the job offer for alien employment, such as wages and job requirements.

Labor certifications are made either through the use of lists of occupations (schedules) or by individual case review. These methods are responsive to economic and manpower changes and expedite the processing of cases.

1/ See appendix, page 18 for full quotation of section 212 (a)(14).

A. Schedules

Schedules A and B and Schedule C Precertification List consist of lists of occupations or occupational groupings which, because of the existence of certain patterns in labor supply and demand in the economy, can be processed without individual review by the Department of Labor. Schedules are applied uniformly to request for certification from all countries.

Schedule A lists occupations and fields of specialty in short supply nationally, which are certified in advance. Examples are architects, mathematicians, chemists, and physicists. Also included in Schedule A are aliens with an advance degree comparable to a Ph.D. or master's degree given by American colleges or universities, and aliens coming to the United States to perform duties required of them as members of bona fide religious organizations, provided that such duties are related to the nonprofit operations of such organizations. Only Form 575A is required.

Schedule B lists occupations and occupational groups for which the Department of Labor could not issue a certification because of the availability of resident workers. Examples are bus boys, cook's helpers, farm laborers, grocery checkers, and kitchen workers. Other occupations are on Schedule B because of the adverse effect alien workers would have due to wages or working conditions that prevail in those occupations.

Schedule C during fiscal year 1968 comprised two groups: Group I covered 80 skilled occupations which were in short supply in most areas of the United States. Examples are cabinetmakers, machinists, secretaries, and watchmakers. Consular or immigration officials transmitted alien's applications (Form ES-575A only) to the Bureau of Employment Security for a determination of the availability of U.S. workers in the area where the alien planned to reside. During most of FY 1968, nine of the occupations were precertified, which meant that consular or immigration officials could take final action on cases involving them. Group II covered professional, scientific, or artistic occupations not included on Schedule A. Consular or immigration officials send Form ES-575A to the national office of the Manpower Administration when it appears that an intending immigrant qualified for a nonschedule professional, scientific, or artistic occupation. A review is made

> by the national office to determine the availability of the United States workers in the occupation and geographic area of intended employment and whether the education and experience listed by the alien are comparable to generally accepted standards for the occupation in the United States. This group of occupations differs from those occupations on Schedule A in that an individual labor certification is required.

On March 1, 1969, Schedule C became a list of highly skilled occupations which are precertified for all areas of the United States except for areas specifically excluded from the pre-certification. Professional, scientific, and artistic occupations formerly included in Group II of Schedule C are removed from the Schedule but continue to be processed in the same way as in fiscal year 1968.

B. Individual Case Review

Aliens not qualified for an occupation described above must locate a United States employer and have him file Forms ES-575A and B with a local office of the State employment service. The local office performs the initial fact-finding and documentation on the availability of United States workers and prevailing wages in the area. After processing by the State employment security agency, the application and documentation are forwarded to the Manpower Administration regional office.

When the regional office has sufficient information on the availability of resident workers, prevailing wages, and working conditions, it makes the determination required by the Immigration and Nationality Act. As appropriate, the employer, consular office, or immigration service office is notified of the determination.

Certification of a job opening does not necessarily indicate an alien worker will actually become employed on that particular job. After a job certification is obtained, a visa must be issued to the worker by the State Department. In addition, the worker must be admitted at a port of entry by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Meanwhile, for various reasons, the particular worker may decide not to leave his native land even after receiving a labor certification or a visa.

Increased Share of Alien Workers from Western Hemisphere

The Western Hemisphere accounted for the larger share of the world-wide over-the-year gain in workers receiving permanent job certifications in fiscal year 1968. About 73 percent of the gain was represented by workers born in the Western Hemisphere. As a result, the Western

Hemisphere accounted for 49 percent of all aliens receiving permanent certifications in fiscal year 1968. (See chart 2 and Table A-1). This compared to 37 percent in fiscal year 1967.

Jamaica led all countries in the number of workers approved for permanent employment, followed in order by the Philippines, England, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Italy, Germany, the dependent area of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Colombia. These countries accounted for over half of alien worker certifications. (See Table A-2).

Philippine and Jamaican Workers Dominate Certain Occupations

Workers from the Philippine Islands and Jamaica, as in fiscal year 1967, dominated certain occupations. 1/ The Philippine Islands again ranked first in the number of workers approved for jobs in the professional, technical, and managerial category (See tables 2 and A-2) Jamaica again ranked first in the number of workers approved in service jobs.

The number of Philippine workers in approved professional, technical, and managerial jobs totaled 11, 535 in fiscal year 1968, representing 24 percent of all worldwide approvals in this category and 92 percent of all approvals for the Philippine Islands.

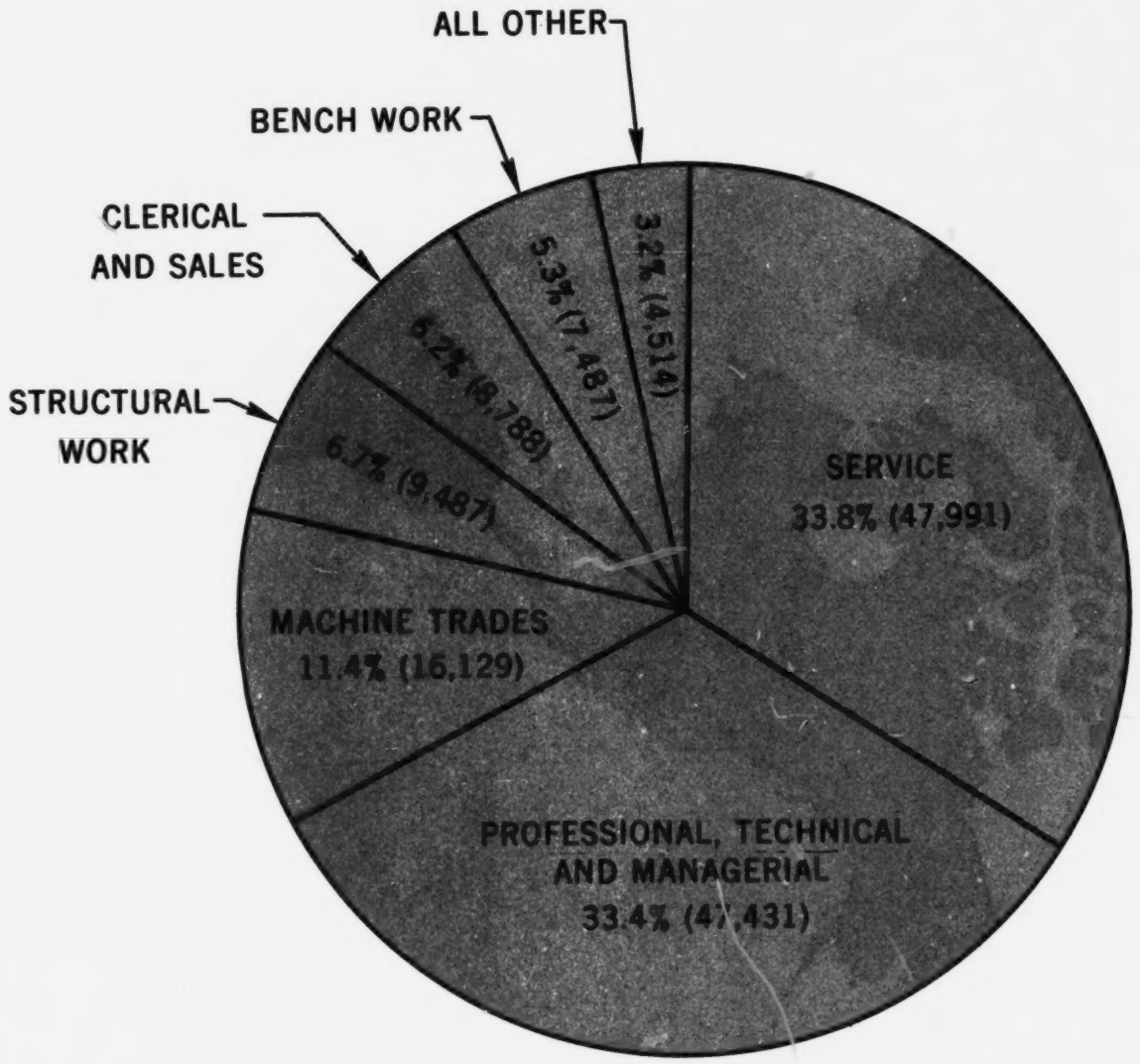
Other Asian countries contributing to a sizable share of professional, technical, and managerial workers were India, China, and Korea. Together, Asian countries accounted for about 45 percent of all workers in that category--about the same percent as in fiscal year 1967.

Jamaica as well as other countries in the West Indies accounted for most workers in service jobs. Jamaica, alone, represented 23 percent of all service workers. When service workers in Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Antigua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic are included, the total constitutes 43 percent of all service workers. The great majority of these workers were live-in household domestic service workers.

Among bench work occupations, Italian born workers were the largest group, accounting for 25 percent of all such workers. Many of these workers were tailors.

1/ See appendix, page 19 for listing of jobs included under each broad occupational category.

Chart 1. Number and Percent of Alien Workers Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupational Category* Fiscal Year 1968



* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U. S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Chart 2. Number and Percent of Alien Workers Approved for Permanent Employment by Continent of Birth* Fiscal Year 1968

*Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U. S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

TABLE 2. Country of Birth Ranked According to the Number of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupational Category Fiscal Year 1968

	Occupational Category								
	Prof., Tech., Mgrl.	Clerical and Sales	Service	Farming, Fishing, Forestry	Process-ing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Struc-tural Work	Miscellaneous
Total, all countries	47,431	8,788	47,991	1,251	1,303	16,129	7,487	9,487	1,960
Total 10 countries	31,830	6,098	27,813	980	822	9,824	4,960	5,927	1,405
Rank of country	Country of Birth								
1	Philippines (11,535)	England (1,364)	Jamaica (10,983)	Spain (406)	Canada (189)	Canada (2,008)	Italy (1,894)	Canada (1,267)	Canada (460)
2	England (4,562)	Canada (1,012)	Trinidad & Tobago (3,942)	Jamaica (132)	Mexico (133)	England (1,465)	Ecuador (800)	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (972)	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (257)
3	Canada (3,609)	Cuba (804)	Mexico (2,770)	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (124)	Italy (130)	Colombia (1,128)	Portugal (385)	Trinidad & Tobago (733)	Antigua (150)
4	India (3,407)	Jamaica (718)	England (2,136)	Mexico (85)	Portugal (72)	Italy (979)	Greece (348)	Italy (609)	England (130)
5	United Arab Republic (2,617)	Trinidad & Tobago (478)	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (2,043)	Canada (57)	Poland (60)	Germany (910)	Colombia (318)	Antigua (608)	Trinidad & Tobago (126)

TABLE 2. Country of Birth Ranked According to the Number of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupational Category -- Continued Fiscal Year 1968*

6	China (1,652)	Germany (468)	Antigua (1,306)	Italy (42)	Greece (60)	Mexico (888)	Mexico (309)	England (439)	St. Lucia (82)
7	Germany (1,624)	Colombia (399)	Germany (1,214)	St. Lucia (38)	Germany (53)	Argentina (646)	Argentina (264)	Mexico (417)	Jamaica (58)
8	Jamaica (1,295)	Ecuador (324)	Colombia (1,192)	Antigua (33)	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (51)	Poland (642)	Poland (264)	Colombia (351)	Germany (57)
9	Korea (773)	Philippines (268)	Haiti (1,160)	Barbados (32)	Trinidad & Tobago (38)	Trinidad & Tobago (582)	Canada (201)	Jamaica (277)	Dominica (44)
10	Cuba (756)	Haiti (263)	Dominican Republic (1,067)	China (31)	St. Lucia (36)	Jamaica (576)	Cuba (177)	St. Lucia (254)	Philippines (41)

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

In construction, Canada accounted for more workers than any other country. The West Indies also accounted for a large share of workers. Together, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua, Jamaica, and St. Lucia contributed about one-third of all certifications for construction workers.

Workers Concentrated in Five Areas

The certified alien workers planned to live in every State but about two-thirds intended to reside in the Virgin Islands, New York, California, New Jersey, Illinois, and Massachusetts. (See chart 3 and tables A-3, A-4, and A-5.) New York and California together accounted for about 4 out of 10 alien workers.

As in fiscal year 1967, the heaviest concentration of certified workers was in the eastern coastal region bounded by Massachusetts on the north and Maryland on the south. The Pacific coast, principally California, and north central States on the Great Lakes were other areas of sizeable concentration.

Metropolitan areas are favored by alien workers. In these areas job opportunities are plentiful and friends and relatives often ease the transition to work and living in America. The principal metropolitan areas preferred were New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, District of Columbia, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, Miami, and Newark.

Workers from certain countries are more prone to select certain areas for residence. (See table A-6.) About 1 out of every 2 workers from Mexico selected California and the same proportion from Jamaica and Barbados chose New York State as their residence. Also, almost 2 out of every 3 workers from Haiti preferred New York State.

New York Ranked First in Jobs Offered to Aliens

New York, as in fiscal year 1967, ranked first in the number and types of jobs offered and California was second. About 24 percent of all jobs were in New York while California accounted for 14 percent. Bench work, clerical, sales, and service jobs dominated in New York. The most common occupations in these respective categories were master tailors, secretaries, and live-in household domestic service workers. In addition, about 19 percent of all professional jobs were in New York with nurses dominating. (See table 3.)

TABLE 3. State of Intended Residence Ranked According to the Number of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment in Specified Occupations Fiscal Year 1968

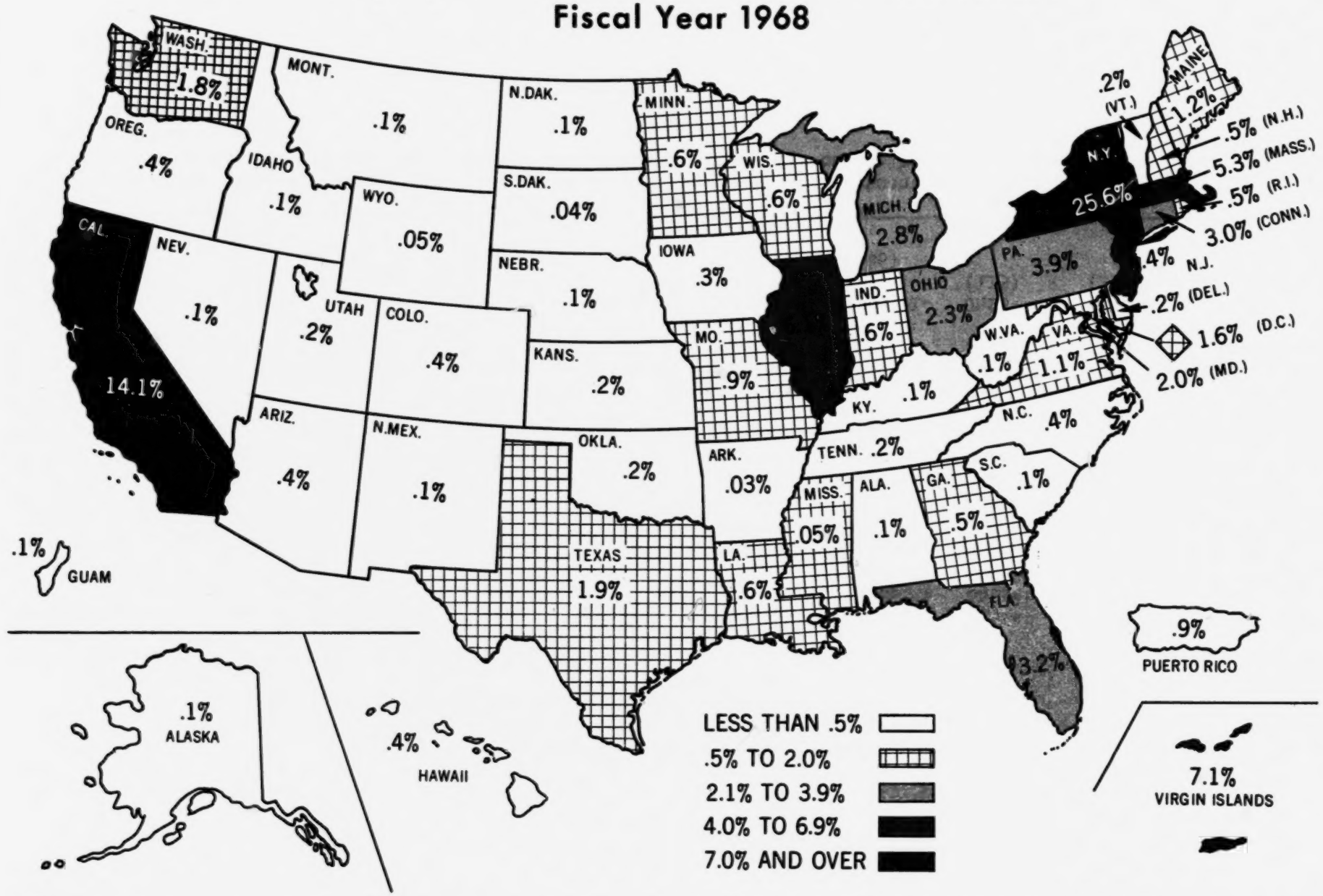
	Occupational Category								
	Prof., Tech., Mgrl.	Clerical and Sales	Service	Farming, Fishing, Forestry	Process-ing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Struc-tural Work	Miscellaneous
Total, all States	47,431	8,788	47,991	1,251	1,303	16,129	7,487	9,487	1,960
Total, 10 States	32,788	7,080	40,496	1,053	1,076	12,699	6,357	7,766	1,513
Rank of States	State of Intended Residence								
1	New York (9,173)	New York (3,279)	New York (13,330)	Virgin Islands (270)	Massachu-setts (227)	New York (4,094)	New York (2,973)	Virgin Islands (2,807)	Virgin Islands (696)
2	California (8,624)	California (759)	California (5,493)	California (206)	Virgin Islands (205)	California (2,514)	California (728)	New York (1,623)	New York (258)
3	Illinois (3,698)	Massachu-setts (528)	Virgin Islands (4,770)	Florida (181)	New York (135)	Maine (1,083)	Pennsyl-vania (709)	Cali-fornia (686)	Maine (162)
4	Washington (1,824)	Illinois (507)	New Jersey (4,438)	Idaho (110)	Illinois (106)	Illinois (981)	New Jersey (541)	New Jersey (561)	California (117)
5	Pennsyl-vania (1,808)	Florida (493)	Massachu-setts (2,974)	New York (87)	Cali-fornia (104)	New Jersey (940)	Illinois (431)	Massachu-setts (559)	New Mexico (55)

TABLE 3. State of Intended Residence Ranked According to the Number of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment in Specified Occupations -- Continued Fiscal Year 1968*

6	Michigan (1,782)	New Jersey (479)	Connecticut (2,239)	Oregon (55)	Connecticut (94)	Massachusetts (906)	Massachusetts (405)	Illinois (378)	Massachusetts (54)
7	New Jersey (1,656)	Virgin Islands (312)	Illinois (2,133)	Texas (46)	New Jersey (84)	Michigan (617)	Florida (177)	Michigan (375)	Illinois (48)
8	Massachusetts (1,574)	Michigan (250)	Pennsylvania (1,785)	Colorado (34)	New Hampshire (52)	Connecticut (599)	Connecticut (157)	Pennsylvania (268)	District of Columbia (43)
9	Ohio (1,465)	Pennsylvania (245)	Maryland (1,720)	Arizona (33)	Pennsylvania (44)	Florida (516)	Texas (121)	Connecticut (257)	New Hampshire (41)
10	Texas (1,184)	District of Columbia (228)	Florida (1,614)	Nevada (31)	Michigan (25)	Pennsylvania (446)	Ohio (115)	Florida (252)	Michigan (39)

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Chart 3. Percent of Alien Workers Approved for Permanent Employment by State of Intended Residence * Fiscal Year 1968



* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U. S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

California accounted for 18 percent of all professional jobs and 16 percent of the jobs in the machine trades. Nursing again represented the most common profession and auto mechanic was the dominant job in the machine trades for which immigrant workers were approved.

Structural work jobs, which as a group comprised 7 percent of all jobs, were concentrated in the Virgin Islands and New York.

Women Represented Large Segment of Certified Alien Workers

Women constituted a higher proportion of the alien job applicants than of the United States work force. About 45 percent of the job certifications were for women, whereas women constituted 38 percent of the United States nonagricultural wage and salary work force. Moreover, 63 percent of the women alien workers were in service occupations, principally domestic service, and an additional 24 percent chose the professions, chiefly nursing and teaching.

In the United States labor force, women in private household employment accounted for 3 percent of all wage and salary workers and in the professions, about 6 percent of all workers.

Temporary Alien Workers

Temporary alien workers in fiscal year 1968 as in past years were employed in both agricultural and nonagricultural jobs. Before a temporary worker is admitted to the United States for temporary employment, his prospective employer must obtain a certification from the Department of Labor.

In fiscal year 1968 a total of 26,905 workers were certified for employment in agricultural jobs. The total of certifications is greater for various reasons than the number of workers actually admitted.

The certifications for temporary agricultural workers were distributed as follows:

Mexicans: 8100. These certifications, all before January 1, 1968, were for the cannery tomato harvest in California.

British West Indians: 13,690. Nearly 11,000 workers were certified for sugarcane cultivation and harvesting and the remainder were certified for apple picking in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Canadians: 5,115. The greater number of certifications were for 3,000 workers for the Maine potato harvest. The remainder of the certifications were for workers who gathered maple syrup and picked apples in the New England States.

In addition to temporary agricultural employment, a total of 23,561 temporary certifications were granted to temporary workers in non-agricultural activities. Construction workers constituted 40 percent of all temporary nonagricultural workers, and workers in logging and related activities followed, comprising about 26 percent of the total. Other significant occupational categories were those in entertainment and recreation such as musicians and ski instructors.

APPENDIX

Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended 1965, Section 212(a)(14)

The determination and certification required to be made by the Secretary of Labor is described in section 212(a)(14) of the act as follows:

> Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the following classes of aliens shall be ineligible to receive visas and shall be excluded from admission into the United States:
>
> (14) Aliens seeking to enter the United States, for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor, unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Secretary of State and to the Attorney General that (A) there are not sufficient workers in the United States who are able, willing, qualified, and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place to which the alien is destined to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and (B) the employment of such aliens will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States similarly employed. The exclusion of aliens under this paragraph shall apply to special immigrants defined in section 101(2)(27)(A) (other than the parents, spouses, or children of United States citizens or of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence), to preference immigrant aliens described in section 203(a)(3) and (6), and to nonpreference immigrant aliens described in section 203 (a)(8).

OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED IN EACH OF THE NINE BROAD OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Listed below are occupations included in each of the nine broad occupational categories discussed in the text and listed on tables appearing in the report.

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations in:

Architecture and engineering
Mathematics and physical sciences
Life sciences
Social sciences
Medicine and health
Education
Museum, library, and archival sciences
Law and jurisprudence
Religion and theology
Writing
Art
Entertainment and recreation
Administrative specializations
Management

Clerical and sales occupations in:

Stenography, typing, filing, and related areas
Computing and account-recording
Material and production recording
Information and message distribution
Specific commodities and general merchandising

Service occupations in:

Domestic work
Food and beverage preparation
Lodging and related areas
Barbering, cosmetology, and related areas
Amusement and recreation
Miscellaneous personal services
Apparel and furnishings
Protective services
Building and related areas

Farming, fishery, forestry,
and related occupations in:

Plant farming
Animal farming
Miscellaneous farming and related areas
Fishery and related areas
Forestry
Hunting, trapping, and related areas
Agricultural services

Processing occupations in:

Metals
Ore refineries and foundries
Food, tobacco, and related products
Paper and related materials
Petroleum, coal, natural and manufactured gas, and related products
Chemicals, plastics, synthetics, rubber, paint, and related products
Wood and wood products
Stone, clay, glass, and related products
Leather, textiles, and related products

Machine trades occupations in:

Metal machining
Metalworking
Mechanics and machinery
Paperworking
Printing
Wood machining
Machining stone, clay, glass, and related materials
Textiles

Bench work occupations in:

Fabrication, assembly, and repair of metal products, n.e.c.
Fabrication and repair of scientific and medical apparatus, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks, and related products
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment
Fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials
Painting, decorating, and related occupations
Fabrication and repair of plastics, synthetics, rubber, and related products
Fabrication and repair of wood products
Fabrication and repair of sand, stone, clay, and glass products
Fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related products

Structural work occupations in:

Metal fabricating, n.e.c.
Welding, flame cutting, and related areas
Electrical assembling, installing, and repairing
Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing, and related areas
Excavating, grading, paving, and related areas
Construction, n.e.c.

Miscellaneous occupations in:

Motor freight
Transportation, n.e.c.
Packaging and materials handling
Extraction of minerals
Logging
Production and distribution of utilities
Amusement, recreation, and motion pictures, n.e.c.
Graphic art work

Table A-1. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation and by Continent of Birth*
Fiscal Year 1968

Occupational category	All countries	Western Hemisphere			Eastern Hemisphere				
		Total	North America	South America	Total	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania
Total	141827	69599	58329	11270	72228	42045	25766	3613	804
Professional, technical, and managerial	47431	9086	7415	1671	38345	13275	21415	3143	512
Clerical and sales	8788	5028	4012	1016	3760	2893	669	138	60
Service	47991	33843	30463	3380	14148	11446	2442	159	101
Farming, fishing, forestry and related occupations	1251	603	595	8	648	584	50	7	7
Processing	1303	715	654	61	588	532	45	6	5
Machine trades	16129	9090	6402	2688	7039	6489	416	71	63
Bench work	7487	3211	1571	1640	4276	3790	431	39	16
Structural work	9487	6599	5842	757	2888	2642	178	38	30
Miscellaneous	1960	1424	1375	49	536	394	120	12	10

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Table A-2. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment, by Occupation, Region, and Country of Birth*
Fiscal Year 1968

Region and country of birth	Occupational category									
	Total	Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Total, all countries	141827	47431	8788	47991	1251	1303	16129	7487	9487	1960
Western Hemisphere	69599	9086	5028	33843	603	715	9090	3211	6599	1424
North America	58329	7415	4012	30463	595	654	6402	1571	5842	1375
Jamaica	14240	1295	718	10983	132	33	576	168	277	58
Canada	9434	3609	1012	631	57	189	2008	201	1267	460
Trinidad and Tobago	6393	377	478	3942	10	38	582	107	733	126
Mexico	5015	285	102	2770	85	133	888	309	417	26
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3651	34	92	2043	124	51	52	26	972	257
Cuba	2909	756	804	464	3	33	455	177	193	24
Haiti	2483	385	263	1160	3	6	420	115	123	8
Antigua	2254	26	34	1306	33	17	65	15	608	150
Dominican Republic	1887	75	67	1067	1	34	434	99	99	11
Barbados	1513	120	73	1058	32	10	92	21	94	13
Guatemala	1100	67	39	737	1	9	170	30	38	9
El Salvador	890	30	60	578	-	-	92	108	19	3
St. Lucia	847	14	34	349	38	36	33	7	254	82
Costa Rica	791	67	22	287	3	1	237	73	101	-
Dominica	601	21	17	325	11	10	27	3	143	44
Grenada	557	32	15	408	1	5	29	12	44	11
Honduras	522	25	39	360	1	1	52	34	6	4
All other countries	3242	197	143	1995	60	48	190	66	454	89
South America	11270	1671	1016	3380	8	61	2688	1640	757	49
Colombia	3856	445	399	1192	1	9	1128	318	351	13
Ecuador	2271	180	324	493	1	11	374	800	77	11
Argentina	1885	439	53	318	-	7	646	264	152	6
Brazil	985	137	60	370	5	3	254	96	56	4
Guyana	558	112	36	317	-	6	43	17	21	6
All other countries	1715	358	144	690	1	25	243	145	100	9

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-2. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment, by Occupation, Region, and Country of Birth*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

Region and country of birth	Occupational category									
	Total	Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Eastern Hemisphere	72228	38345	3760	14148	648	588	7039	4276	2888	536
Europe	42045	13275	2893	11446	584	532	6489	3790	2642	394
England	10272	4562	1364	2136	14	24	1465	138	439	130
Italy	5000	352	31	939	42	130	979	1894	609	24
Germany	4746	1624	468	1214	12	53	910	159	249	57
Poland	2673	574	63	814	13	60	642	264	230	13
Scotland	2243	570	125	789	4	24	449	38	207	37
Ireland-Eire	1899	715	115	792	4	8	131	17	102	15
Greece	1554	324	26	425	24	60	226	348	112	9
Portugal	1365	50	10	350	12	72	312	385	170	4
France	1230	429	54	563	7	10	80	32	46	9
Spain	1227	231	24	374	406	6	103	46	33	4
Switzerland	1160	466	117	403	1	6	102	30	17	18
Sweden	1013	374	81	483	3	1	40	10	15	6
Yugoslavia	920	292	15	214	6	16	231	72	66	8
Netherlands	897	411	66	234	8	8	92	21	51	6
Norway	808	331	48	377	1	1	24	4	21	1
Denmark	693	271	46	231	2	7	96	14	20	6
Austria	589	202	42	182	-	9	94	17	35	8
Hungary	512	227	13	85	2	11	109	34	28	3
Turkey	460	195	17	61	10	3	48	96	27	3
All other countries	2784	1075	168	780	13	23	356	171	165	33
Asia	25766	21415	669	2442	50	45	416	431	178	120
Philippines	12514	11535	268	505	3	6	53	55	48	41
India	3744	3470	68	71	1	1	74	23	18	18
China	2771	1652	69	881	31	11	33	55	21	18

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-2. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment, by Occupation, Region, and Country of Birth*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

Region and country of birth	Occupational category									
	Total	Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Korea	1154	773	39	247	6	4	34	31	11	9
Japan	788	408	43	275	7	8	10	30	2	5
Pakistan	502	465	8	5	-	1	11	3	8	1
Iran	466	362	18	29	-	-	31	17	5	4
Israel	443	247	19	63	-	4	48	36	21	5
All other countries	3384	2503	137	366	2	10	122	181	44	19
Africa	3613	3143	138	159	7	6	71	39	38	12
United Arab Republic	2742	2617	39	32	4	1	25	11	7	6
South Africa	246	174	29	16	2	2	8	6	8	1
Nigeria	120	86	9	11	-	-	6	2	5	1
All other countries	505	266	61	100	1	3	32	20	18	4
Oceania	804	512	60	101	7	5	63	16	30	10
Australia	513	353	42	47	3	-	38	10	15	5
New Zealand	187	123	12	22	4	4	15	1	6	-
All other countries	104	36	6	32	-	1	10	5	9	5

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Table A-3. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation and by State of Intended Residence*
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Occupational category									
	Total all occupations	Prof., tech. mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Total, all States	141827	47431	8788	47991	1251	1303	16129	7487	9487	1960
Alabama	132	87	13	19	2	-	8	1	1	1
Alaska	71	41	5	12	-	-	6	1	3	3
Arizona	607	163	44	248	33	8	49	14	46	2
Arkansas	45	25	1	11	-	2	2	2	-	2
California	19231	8624	759	5493	206	104	2514	728	686	117
Colorado	523	252	45	129	34	3	31	15	11	3
Connecticut	4136	596	171	2239	6	94	599	157	257	17
Delaware	205	96	4	74	-	2	9	8	12	-
District of Columbia	2188	834	228	918	2	2	60	64	37	43
Florida	4408	1135	493	1614	181	13	516	177	252	27
Georgia	714	372	60	155	5	-	50	17	47	8
Guam	182	76	17	19	-	4	6	15	23	22
Hawaii	480	308	25	85	-	3	26	8	22	3
Idaho	175	48	4	5	110	-	5	2	1	-
Illinois	8287	3698	507	2133	5	106	981	431	378	48
Indiana	786	355	34	95	-	8	177	17	96	4
Iowa	342	197	16	48	5	3	40	14	18	1
Kansas	300	202	9	68	1	1	11	3	5	-
Kentucky	192	96	9	67	1	-	7	6	4	2
Louisiana	805	317	81	171	1	2	142	27	59	5
Maine	1588	204	14	65	5	19	1083	17	19	162
Maryland	2766	664	88	1720	4	10	107	103	45	25
Massachusetts	7243	1574	528	2974	13	227	909	405	559	54
Michigan	3869	1782	250	682	5	25	617	94	375	39
Minnesota	877	536	48	186	2	5	49	18	25	8
Mississippi	68	45	7	8	-	-	3	1	4	-
Missouri	1181	853	31	167	1	3	57	31	20	18

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Occupational category									
	Total all occupations	Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Montana	88	57	8	14	1	-	5	-	2	1
Nebraska	175	115	10	29	2	1	8	6	3	1
Nevada	192	67	4	65	31	-	12	4	9	-
New Hampshire	710	80	22	98	-	52	328	32	57	41
New Jersey	8758	1656	479	4438	22	84	940	541	561	37
New Mexico	204	87	1	35	2	4	9	6	5	55
New York	34952	9173	3279	13330	87	135	4094	2973	1623	258
North Carolina	484	322	34	53	2	4	39	13	13	4
North Dakota	71	44	5	11	2	-	-	-	2	7
Ohio	3075	1465	145	868	5	16	208	115	230	23
Oklahoma	261	169	8	30	3	7	29	8	6	1
Oregon	564	304	58	60	55	7	45	11	17	7
Pennsylvania	5342	1808	245	1785	13	44	446	709	268	24
Puerto Rico	1228	257	99	647	2	8	148	29	34	4
Rhode Island	673	104	15	256	5	14	156	38	76	9
South Carolina	155	89	10	31	1	1	16	3	3	1
South Dakota	53	31	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	1
Tennessee	279	183	18	39	2	3	19	10	5	-
Texas	2582	1184	94	536	46	20	341	121	230	10
Utah	279	154	34	47	2	-	16	7	14	5
Vermont	280	103	15	48	3	7	27	13	26	38
Virginia	1436	516	89	670	2	6	97	26	22	8
Virgin Islands	9678	162	312	4770	270	205	366	90	2807	696
Washington	2478	1824	30	142	19	6	277	31	137	12
West Virginia	158	115	9	16	-	-	5	5	6	2
Wisconsin	753	372	35	118	8	9	106	29	54	22
Wyoming	67	17	3	13	30	-	1		1	2
State unknown	5451	3793	231	427	13	25	325	290	270	77

*Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Table A-4. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment
by Occupation and by State of Intended Residence*
Western Hemisphere
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	All countries	Total Western Hemisphere	Western Hemisphere by Occupational Category								
			Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Total, all States	141827	69599	9086	5028	33843	603	715	9090	3211	6599	1424
Alabama	132	28	13	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
Alaska	71	32	17	4	5	-	-	3	-	2	1
Arizona	607	386	55	25	207	9	7	36	7	38	2
Arkansas	45	14	4	-	7	-	1	1	1	-	-
California	19231	7332	1195	313	3518	12	57	1387	454	358	38
Colorado	523	153	49	23	51	8	2	8	6	3	3
Connecticut	4136	2210	131	107	1519	2	50	223	42	129	7
Delaware	205	54	7	2	40	-	1	2	-	2	-
District of Columbia	2188	761	131	42	487	-	-	41	30	18	12
Florida	4408	2794	494	379	989	165	9	410	146	183	19
Georgia	724	208	44	24	84	2	-	23	5	26	-
Guam	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	480	85	62	6	11	-	-	4	-	2	-
Idaho	175	16	12	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Illinois	8287	2623	365	189	1244	-	51	374	163	226	11
Indiana	786	215	61	20	41	-	3	18	4	68	-
Iowa	342	99	32	4	20	-	-	24	6	12	1
Kansas	300	79	24	5	43	1	-	2	2	2	-
Kentucky	192	83	24	2	48	1	-	4	1	2	1
Louisiana	805	398	52	60	110	1	1	109	20	42	3
Maine	1588	1376	45	9	40	4	19	1068	13	16	162
Maryland	2766	1366	82	35	1145	1	4	37	27	24	11
Massachusetts	7243	3372	279	290	1835	8	127	384	121	298	30
Michigan	3869	1313	341	159	418	4	6	197	20	144	24
Minnesota	877	222	80	29	72	-	3	17	1	16	4
Mississippi	68	19	8	4	2	-	-	2	1	2	-
Missouri	1181	196	67	12	68	-	2	27	5	9	6

*Footnote at end of table.

Table A-4. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation and by State of Intended Residence *--Continued
Western Hemisphere
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	All countries	Total Western Hemisphere	Western Hemisphere by Occupational Category								
			Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Montana	88	26	11	7	6	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nebraska	175	33	10	5	12	-	1	3	-	2	-
Nevada	192	53	12	3	28	-	-	6	1	3	-
New Hampshire	710	402	27	11	37	-	32	187	23	47	38
New Jersey	8758	4628	306	319	3119	4	15	427	170	254	14
New Mexico	204	124	26	-	26	1	4	7	5	4	51
New York	34952	20782	2712	2125	10183	38	46	2801	1560	1153	164
North Carolina	484	86	34	9	27	-	2	6	3	2	3
North Dakota	71	37	20	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	7
Ohio	3075	932	164	63	536	1	3	35	14	109	7
Oklahoma	261	61	34	1	13	-	2	5	5	1	-
Oregon	564	146	70	22	19	3	4	19	3	5	1
Pennsylvania	5342	1618	176	68	1196	-	5	66	25	74	8
Puerto Rico	1228	1068	149	92	628	2	7	135	20	32	3
Rhode Island	673	273	22	10	137	-	6	77	6	11	4
South Carolina	155	32	12	5	11	1	1	-	1	-	1
South Dakota	53	14	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	279	53	26	8	12	-	-	2	3	2	-
Texas	2582	1296	227	45	346	42	18	299	106	206	7
Utah	279	53	20	11	11	-	-	3	2	5	1
Vermont	280	131	28	8	16	2	4	17	8	18	30
Virginia	1436	536	55	28	413	1	1	25	6	6	1
Virgin Islands	9678	9553	121	283	4748	270	204	357	82	2794	694
Washington	2478	371	212	13	28	2	1	51	2	61	1
West Virginia	158	27	14	5	4	-	-	1	-	3	-
Wisconsin	753	188	70	14	41	3	1	27	5	24	3
Wyoming	67	19	4	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-
State unknown	5451	1623	842	114	221	7	15	129	86	159	50

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Table A-5. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation and by State of Intended Residence*
Eastern Hemisphere
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	All countries	Total Eastern Hemisphere	Eastern Hemisphere by Occupational Category								
			Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Total, all States	141827	72228	38345	3760	14148	648	588	7039	4276	2888	536
Alabama	132	104	74	6	12	2	-	8	1	1	-
Alaska	71	39	24	1	7	-	-	3	1	1	2
Arizona	607	221	108	19	41	24	1	13	7	8	-
Arkansas	45	31	21	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	2
California	19231	11899	7429	446	1975	194	47	1127	274	328	79
Colorado	523	370	203	22	78	26	1	23	9	8	-
Connecticut	4136	1926	465	64	720	4	44	376	115	128	10
Delaware	205	151	89	2	34	-	1	7	8	10	-
District of Columbia	2188	1427	703	186	431	2	2	19	34	19	31
Florida	4408	1614	641	114	625	16	4	106	31	69	8
Georgia	714	506	328	36	71	3	-	27	12	21	8
Guam	182	182	76	17	19	-	4	6	15	23	22
Hawaii	480	395	246	19	74	-	3	22	8	20	3
Idaho	175	159	36	4	4	110	-	3	2	-	-
Illinois	8287	5664	3333	318	889	5	55	607	268	152	37
Indiana	786	571	294	14	54	-	5	159	13	28	4
Iowa	342	243	165	12	28	5	3	16	8	6	-
Kansas	300	221	178	4	25	-	1	9	1	3	-
Kentucky	192	109	72	7	19	-	-	3	5	2	1
Louisiana	805	407	265	21	61	-	1	33	7	17	2
Maine	1588	212	159	5	25	1	-	15	4	3	-
Maryland	2766	1400	582	53	575	3	6	70	76	21	14
Massachusetts	7243	3871	1295	238	1139	5	100	525	284	261	24
Michigan	3869	2556	1441	91	264	1	19	420	74	231	15
Minnesota	877	655	456	19	114	2	2	32	17	9	4
Mississippi	68	49	37	3	6	-	-	1	-	2	-
Missouri	1181	985	786	19	99	1	1	30	26	11	12

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-5. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Eastern Hemisphere
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	All countries	Total Eastern Hemisphere	Eastern Hemisphere by Occupational Category								
			Prof., tech., mgrl.	Clerical & sales	Service	Farming, fishing, forestry	Processing	Machine trades	Bench work etc.	Structural work	Misc.
Montana	88	62	46	1	8	1	-	3	-	2	1
Nebraska	175	142	105	5	17	2	-	5	6	1	1
Nevada	192	139	55	1	37	31	-	6	3	6	-
New Hampshire	710	308	53	11	61	-	20	141	9	10	3
New Jersey	8758	4130	1350	160	1319	18	69	513	371	307	23
New Mexico	204	80	61	1	9	1	-	2	1	1	4
New York	34952	14170	6461	1154	3147	49	89	1293	1413	470	94
North Carolina	484	398	288	25	26	2	2	33	10	11	1
North Dakota	71	34	24	1	6	2	-	-	-	1	-
Ohio	3075	2143	1301	82	332	4	13	173	101	121	16
Oklahoma	261	200	135	7	17	3	5	24	3	5	1
Oregon	564	418	234	36	41	52	3	26	8	12	6
Pennsylvania	5342	3724	1632	177	589	13	39	380	684	194	16
Puerto Rico	1228	160	108	7	19	-	1	13	9	2	1
Rhode Island	673	400	82	5	119	5	8	79	32	65	5
South Carolina	155	123	77	5	20	-	-	16	2	3	-
South Dakota	53	39	23	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	1
Tennessee	279	226	157	10	27	2	3	17	7	3	-
Texas	2582	1286	957	49	190	4	2	42	15	24	3
Utah	279	226	134	23	36	2	-	13	5	9	4
Vermont	280	149	75	7	32	1	3	10	5	8	8
Virginia	1436	900	461	61	257	1	5	72	20	16	7
Virgin Islands	9678	125	41	29	22	-	1	9	8	13	2
Washington	2478	2107	1612	17	114	17	5	226	29	76	11
West Virginia	158	131	101	4	12	-	-	4	5	3	2
Wisconsin	753	565	302	21	77	5	8	79	24	30	19
Wyoming	67	48	13	-	9	22	-	1	-	1	2
State unknown	5451	3828	2951	117	206	6	10	196	204	111	27

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Total all countries	Jamaica	Philip-pines	England	Canada	Tobago & Trinidad	Mexico	Italy	Germany	Co-lom-bia	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Total, all States	141827	14240	12514	10272	9434	6393	5015	5000	4746	3856	3651
Alabama	132	2	8	21	8	-	-	3	8	2	-
Alaska	71	1	5	2	27	-	2	2	5	1	-
Arizona	607	3	40	35	75	1	285	5	19	1	-
Arkansas	45	-	2	3	3	-	7	1	2	1	-
California	9231	237	3227	1398	1257	61	2500	188	648	263	20
Colorado	523	23	65	50	64	5	22	7	43	5	-
Connecticut	4136	1134	77	444	276	185	13	196	131	120	15
Delaware	205	15	22	17	6	4	-	16	6	12	-
District of Columbia	2188	249	244	205	35	95	24	45	55	25	3
Florida	4408	512	265	232	422	35	29	44	173	296	5
Georgia	714	43	21	170	58	10	7	9	41	13	1
Guam	182	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hawaii	480	-	154	21	76	2	-	3	18	1	-
Idaho	175	-	8	2	14	-	1	-	-	1	-
Illinois	8287	574	1629	557	285	87	582	344	376	182	7
Indiana	786	17	136	157	103	5	27	10	36	7	1
Iowa	342	3	34	29	40	3	8	6	21	3	-
Kansas	300	14	29	15	17	4	17	2	14	5	-
Kentucky	192	38	14	10	20	-	2	6	14	7	-
Louisiana	805	5	63	48	23	3	16	17	29	50	-
Maine	1588	11	119	23	1303	2	4	1	11	4	2
Maryland	2766	500	215	204	58	271	13	81	95	90	4
Massachusetts	7243	738	169	798	856	570	36	401	160	125	8
Michigan	3869	294	472	344	718	47	37	152	221	27	3
Minnesota	877	23	191	83	112	24	12	7	33	6	-
Mississippi	68	1	2	2	4	-	3	2	4	1	-
Missouri	1181	13	363	69	52	7	49	18	47	19	2

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Total	Jamaica	Philip-pines	England	Canada	Tobago & Trinidad	Mexico	Italy	Germany	Co-lom-bia	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Montana	88	-	18	9	20	-	2	-	-	-	1
Nebraska	175	3	63	5	12	-	8	5	6	2	-
Nevada	192	1	18	22	13	2	15	-	7	2	-
New Hampshire	710	14	10	38	287	4	1	12	9	10	-
New Jersey	8753	1356	499	400	191	536	32	706	265	390	63
New Mexico	204	-	18	11	72	-	47	2	12	-	-
New York	34952	6695	1482	2225	819	2926	125	1562	1007	1747	100
North Carolina	434	9	17	85	28	7	3	5	37	3	1
North Dakota	71	1	5	3	34	-	-	-	3	-	-
Ohio	3075	376	472	261	235	76	19	140	131	26	2
Oklahoma	261	1	13	26	26	2	21	4	8	6	-
Oregon	564	2	60	58	106	3	9	3	25	1	-
Pennsylvania	5342	647	349	511	166	270	18	634	192	117	5
Puerto Rico	1228	5	3	15	7	4	10	8	10	52	44
Rhode Island	673	53	10	30	59	36	-	58	16	60	-
South Carolina	155	4	6	23	10	1	1	3	11	2	-
South Dakota	53	2	9	4	10	-	-	1	3	-	-
Tennessee	279	8	43	28	20	1	4	3	28	5	-
Texas	2582	50	236	162	88	45	889	13	103	31	-
Utah	279	1	17	29	37	-	1	1	19	1	-
Vermont	280	3	22	41	122	2	-	3	9	1	-
Virginia	1436	111	165	120	32	92	24	25	94	38	1
Virgin Islands	9678	114	4	17	10	841	1	-	15	5	3326
Washington	2478	8	505	487	301	4	10	35	179	3	2
West Virginia	158	6	33	11	6	-	-	8	-	-	-
Wisconsin	753	33	60	66	77	7	14	22	90	16	2
Wyoming	67	1	1	7	7	-	9	1	3	-	-
State unknown	5451	246	633	639	727	63	56	180	253	71	33

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	India	Cuba	China	United Arab Republic	Poland	Haiti	Ecuador	Antigua
Total, all States	3744	2909	2771	2742	2673	2483	2271	2254
Alabama	9	3	14	5	-	1	-	-
Alaska	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	4	1	6	3	5	1	1	-
Arkansas	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
California	418	142	672	779	139	15	284	3
Colorado	15	7	9	14	5	1	1	-
Connecticut	38	48	33	7	240	43	33	4
Delaware	16	3	7	2	7	2	1	-
District of Columbia	96	13	89	20	7	25	29	2
Florida	25	742	38	88	33	126	56	1
Georgia	42	33	22	24	5	-	2	1
Guam	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	4	-	44	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho	5	-	2	3	2	-	-	-
Illinois	376	158	149	105	452	159	98	-
Indiana	14	16	7	14	18	2	6	-
Iowa	23	6	15	14	3	-	3	-
Kansas	25	7	17	44	3	-	1	-
Kentucky	9	3	2	10	-	1	-	-
Louisiana	18	45	27	40	1	1	14	-
Maine	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Maryland	68	24	51	29	23	9	32	2
Massachusetts	118	87	90	77	178	122	50	14
Michigan	180	26	62	195	134	8	14	-
Minnesota	24	5	30	78	15	2	-	-
Mississippi	3	1	10	4	1	-	-	-
Missouri	63	9	58	111	10	4	2	-

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	India	Cuba	China	United Arab Republic	Poland	Haiti	Ecuador	Antigua
Montana	7	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Nebraska	12	2	2	2	4	-	1	-
Nevada	2	6	13	1	5	1	1	-
New Hampshire	4	1	6	1	15	1	-	-
New Jersey	177	420	95	60	355	162	137	28
New Mexico	5	1	4	2	1	-	1	-
New York	611	629	568	329	610	1603	1365	105
North Carolina	36	13	23	54	3	-	5	-
North Dakota	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Ohio	193	37	71	145	94	8	13	1
Oklahoma	25	2	23	32	1	-	-	-
Oregon	27	8	59	27	2	-	1	-
Pennsylvania	268	51	112	115	109	67	9	1
Puerto Rico	-	214	6	-	1	18	4	13
Rhode Island	8	6	13	2	31	3	2	3
South Carolina	15	2	5	3	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
Tennessee	31	5	12	5	1	2	1	-
Texas	107	37	78	96	9	6	9	1
Utah	14	-	39	9	2	-	1	-
Vermont	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Virginia	56	43	39	26	10	4	26	-
Virgin Islands	-	4	2	-	1	36	-	2055
Washington	71	3	58	42	21	1	1	-
West Virginia	13	3	4	15	4	2	1	-
Wisconsin	39	3	25	23	16	2	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
State unknown	412	39	42	74	92	45	64	20

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Scotland	Ireland	Dominican Republic	Argentina	Greece	Barbados	Portugal	France
Total, all States	2243	1899	1887	1885	1554	1513	1365	1230
Alabama	4	9	-	1	-	-	-	1
Alaska	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Arizona	8	9	-	1	1	-	1	4
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
California	259	172	8	609	117	5	43	197
Colorado	9	7	-	-	11	2	-	7
Connecticut	130	62	15	34	47	49	61	26
Delaware	7	6	-	2	5	1	1	1
District of Columbia	39	26	15	29	40	6	26	46
Florida	36	34	27	58	30	40	7	63
Georgia	14	7	1	3	8	1	2	8
Guam	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
Idaho	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Illinois	101	82	25	78	153	15	9	49
Indiana	45	10	2	7	10	1	1	4
Iowa	7	2	-	17	10	2	-	5
Kansas	2	5	-	5	3	-	-	2
Kentucky	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	6	20	1	4	8	-	-	8
Maine	8	6	37	2	-	-	6	2
Maryland	81	84	23	46	58	17	19	18
Massachusetts	191	278	53	44	164	176	312	96
Michigan	93	38	5	50	44	2	6	17
Minnesota	13	7	-	4	5	2	-	9
Mississippi	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
Missouri	13	12	-	12	15	1	4	6

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Scotland	Ireland	Dominican Republic	Argentina	Greece	Barbados	Portugal	France
Montana	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nebraska	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	1
Nevada	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	8
New Hampshire	10	6	56	4	25	-	131	2
New Jersey	166	129	84	167	91	184	203	49
New Mexico	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1
New York	467	487	825	446	296	753	127	307
North Carolina	11	4	1	3	11	1	-	5
North Dakota	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	57	27	1	20	39	9	5	22
Oklahoma	5	7	-	1	2	-	-	1
Oregon	7	1	-	3	4	-	1	4
Pennsylvania	131	90	4	65	176	33	201	54
Puerto Rico	-	-	598	31	-	7	2	5
Rhode Island	11	8	6	5	9	6	136	6
South Carolina	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	8
South Dakota	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	1	-	4	8	-	2	3
Texas	34	21	2	34	17	4	2	16
Utah	9	5	1	3	7	-	-	1
Vermont	10	4	1	1	8	-	2	3
Virginia	45	36	12	12	29	7	5	20
Virgin Islands	2	-	53	1	-	158	-	23
Washington	56	38	-	6	17	3	4	28
West Virginia	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Wisconsin	32	7	-	5	9	-	-	11
Wyoming	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
State unknown	97	126	29	59	56	27	43	76

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Spain	Switzerland	Korea	Guatemala	Sweden	Brazil	Total all other countries
Total, all States	1227	1160	1154	1100	1013	985	24644
Alabama	-	1	1	4	-	1	26
Alaska	1	-	-	-	-	-	18
Arizona	26	2	5	4	2	1	58
Arkansas	-	1	3	-	-	-	13
California	245	185	294	460	211	129	4046
Colorado	19	26	7	4	7	3	85
Connecticut	17	41	13	5	56	27	516
Delaware	2	1	2	-	2	1	38
District of Columbia	76	21	55	32	21	17	478
Florida	39	20	7	65	103	42	715
Georgia	4	14	9	5	1	6	129
Guam	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Hawaii	1	1	13	-	1	-	131
Idaho	108	-	-	-	-	-	25
Illinois	37	70	106	61	61	53	1267
Indiana	3	4	7	-	5	3	108
Iowa	2	-	10	1	2	-	73
Kansas	1	2	4	2	-	1	59
Kentucky	-	2	5	-	4	2	28
Louisiana	5	7	9	77	6	8	246
Maine	3	2	4	-	1	6	20
Maryland	17	19	40	29	7	16	523
Massachusetts	30	54	21	80	48	69	1030
Michigan	18	13	24	7	19	47	552
Minnesota	2	7	9	3	19	11	141
Mississippi	-	1	1	1	-	-	19
Missouri	5	15	28	4	4	1	165

* Footnote at end of table.

Table A-6. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Country of Birth and by State of Intended Residence*--Continued
Fiscal Year 1968

State of intended residence	Spain	Switzerland	Korea	Guatemala	Sweden	Brazil	Total all other countries
Montana	-	1	2	-	-	-	20
Nebraska	1	-	4	-	1	-	34
Nevada	31	1	6	3	1	1	24
New Hampshire	2	2	2	-	4	4	49
New Jersey	81	63	47	36	48	154	1294
New Mexico	2	-	-	-	2	-	18
New York	216	278	173	107	146	284	5532
North Carolina	2	2	5	1	6	1	102
North Dakota	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
Ohio	12	20	34	21	12	10	486
Oklahoma	2	4	3	-	1	-	45
Oregon	13	3	5	1	6	3	122
Pennsylvania	16	32	62	4	35	28	770
Puerto Rico	90	4	-	8	1	-	68
Rhode Island	2	4	2	6	5	8	69
South Carolina	2	5	2	1	-	2	41
South Dakota	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
Tennessee	-	7	5	1	2	-	46
Texas	11	40	28	23	15	8	367
Utah	3	2	4	1	2	1	69
Vermont	-	4	-	-	1	-	36
Virginia	9	13	34	17	6	17	268
Virgin Islands	4	6	2	1	-	1	2996
Washington	17	37	15	-	68	1	457
West Virginia	-	3	3	1	-	2	36
Wisconsin	1	14	9	4	12	3	151
Wyoming	23	-	-	-	-	-	6
State unknown	26	105	27	20	59	13	999

* Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

Table A-7. Distribution of Aliens Approved for Permanent Employment by Occupation, Age, and Sex*
Fiscal Year 1968

Occupational category and sex	Total all ages	Under 19	19-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65
Total, all countries	141,827	989	8,279	18,214	65,754	32,113	16,244	234
Male	77,405	266	2,189	6,928	39,585	19,666	8,667	104
Female	64,422	723	6,090	11,286	26,169	12,447	7,577	130
Professional, technical, and managerial	47,431	68	480	5,219	27,896	10,065	3,634	69
Male	31,808	40	197	2,081	19,204	7,583	2,662	41
Female	15,623	28	283	3,138	8,692	2,482	972	28
Clerical and sales	8,788	38	788	1,661	4,082	1,571	642	6
Male	3,430	14	113	335	1,699	884	381	4
Female	5,358	24	675	1,326	2,383	687	261	2
Service	47,991	694	5,375	7,534	16,965	10,210	7,093	120
Male	7,534	58	470	1,044	3,051	1,705	1,183	23
Female	40,457	636	4,905	6,490	13,914	8,505	5,910	97
Farming, fishing, forestry	1,251	10	59	179	518	308	172	5
Male	1,233	10	58	175	513	303	169	5
Female	18	-	1	4	5	5	3	-
Processing	1,303	11	98	155	510	322	202	5
Male	1,222	8	80	141	485	315	188	5
Female	81	3	18	14	25	7	14	-
Machine trades	16,129	83	721	1,545	7,336	4,514	1,922	8
Male	15,802	67	674	1,494	7,216	4,459	1,884	8
Female	327	16	47	51	120	55	38	-
Bench work fabrication	7,487	28	278	643	3,244	2,143	1,142	9
Male	5,100	15	129	410	2,284	1,473	783	6
Female	2,387	13	149	233	960	670	359	3
Structural work	9,487	42	379	1,012	4,290	2,508	1,246	10
Male	9,444	41	377	1,007	4,273	2,495	1,241	10
Female	43	1	2	5	17	13	5	-
Miscellaneous	1,960	15	101	266	913	472	191	2
Male	1,832	13	91	241	860	449	176	2
Female	128	2	10	25	53	23	15	-

*Includes alien workers precertified for permanent employment by the Department of Labor and processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. consular offices on the basis of schedules promulgated by the Department of Labor.

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